

## The War Fifty Years Ago

**Tennessee Ratifies Secession—First War Balloon Appears—Battle of Big Bethel, First Engagement Between Organized Land Forces, Results in Union Defeat. Federal Generalship in This Fight Severely Criticized. Lieutenant Colonel Greble and Major Winthrop Killed. Johnston Evacuates Harpers Ferry Because of Approach of Three Union Armies—McClellan Busy in West Virginia Preparing to Follow Confederates Routed at Philippi—Beauregard Takes Charge at Manassas.**

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.  
[Copyright by American Press Association, 1911.]

**P**REPARING for war is a growsome business. Perhaps those engaged in making ready for the great civil war in 1861 were too busy to think much of the tragic side, but at this distance it is apparent. For to us children of peace it is difficult to understand how millions of men and women can become so wrought up by the fighting fever as to risk life and all for a cause, though doubtless we would do the same thing if the call should come. Yet we look with a certain awe and wonder at the spectacle.

Measured by the number of battles fought and the amount of blood shed 1861 was the least important year of the conflict between the states, but we cannot so estimate it. There are other factors in the reckoning. Both the north and the south were going into untried fields. For the most part they had no precedents. They were facing novel problems and had to decide new issues, the hardest task men ever undertake. They were at the parting of the ways and were required to choose the directions they would go, carve out the ways they would follow and create the tools for the work in hand. It is as difficult to organize a war as to conduct it when organized. It is as great a feat to call an army into being as to win battles with that army when it becomes a fighting entity. We

his cooped up forces. Then on June 10 came the battle, it started for the north, resulting not only in defeat, but in the loss of two gallant officers.

### Battle of Big Bethel.

Big Bethel is about ten miles from Fortress Monroe and is on the road from Hampton to Newport News. Nearer the fortress is Little Bethel, and the Confederates had forces at both points. These troops had annoyed the Union outposts and had even taken a few prisoners. They had also impressed the negroes of nearby plantations and compelled them to help dig intrenchments. General Butler stood this as long as he could and then ordered an offensive movement, putting General Pierce in charge. On the night of June 9 General Pierce ordered two regiments under Colonels Duryea and Townsend from Fortress Monroe and one regiment from Newport News under Colonel Bendix to meet near Little Bethel and take the enemy by surprise in the early morning. That the troops might distinguish each other from the enemy in the darkness they were told to tie white cloths about their arms. Colonel Bendix afterward claimed he had never been informed of this arrangement.

With Colonel Duryea's regiment in the lead and Colonel Townsend's following about two hours apart, a rapid march was made. In passing through a wood Colonel Townsend's

ethics in that institution and although only twenty-seven years old at the time of the fight had seen service at Tampa, Fla., in the Indian troubles. He was not favorable to the expedition against Big Bethel, and it is said he believed it would result in his own death. Nevertheless, he went uncomplainingly, and his two howitzers did valiant service throughout the fight. Just as orders were given to retire from the field he was struck in the head by a cannon ball and killed instantly. He was the first regular army officer to fall in the civil war.

Major Theodore Winthrop led one of the most thrilling charges of the day. So gallant was the Confederate fire that his dead were strewn across the morass. At the head of his men Winthrop reached the fence near the enemy's works, leaped upon a log, waved his sword and shouted: "Come on, boys! One charge and the day is ours!" That word was his last, as he



LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN T. GREBLE, KILLED AT BIG BETHEL, FIRST REGULAR ARMY OFFICER TO FALL IN CIVIL WAR.

was shot dead. Major Winthrop was a graduate of Yale and a distinguished writer. He was only thirty-three.

Despite the fierce fighting the losses other than these two officers were small. On the Union side there were sixteen killed, thirty-four wounded and five missing. The Confederate losses were said to have been six killed. The generalship on the Federal side has been much condemned, although no formal investigation into the battle was ever made. Strange to say, the feature most criticized was the order to retreat. Had that not been given it is contended that the Union troops must certainly have won the day, as they outnumbered the Confederates two to one. This, assert the military experts, was even a greater blunder than that of Colonel Bendix in firing on his own troops. Anybody may mistake the color of a uniform on a dark night, but no real general will order a retreat when his men are on the eve of victory or when he has an advantage in numbers sufficient to assure him a victory by a little more fighting. Had it not been for Greble's howitzers the day might have ended in an utter rout for the Federals.

### Movement on Harpers Ferry.

Aside from this engagement, the attention of the country in early June, 1861, was concentrated on the movements toward Harpers Ferry. There were now three armies threatening the Confederates at that point. McClellan at Grant was within striking distance, having command of the Balti-



GENERAL BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, COMMANDING TROOPS AT FORTRESS MONROE FIFTY YEARS AGO.

more and Ohio railroad for a part of the way. Patterson with his Pennsylvania troops was approaching daily, and to his support several regiments from Washington were hurrying. A clash seemed imminent, and the country expected that any day would witness the first great battle of the war. General Joseph E. Johnston was in command of the Confederates, however, and he was ever a cautious commander. He did not wait for the Union troops to strike, but on June 25 evacuated, thus saving his army to decide the day at Bull Run.

In the meantime General McClellan was busy in West Virginia. After the rout of the Confederates at Philippi he was preparing to follow them and bring on another engagement. This did not transpire for a month, however, when there was another small battle at Laurel Hill.

Before this time General Beauregard had taken charge at Manassas.

## "JOHN BULL" IS RETIRED

"John Bull" has been canned, fired, retired; in other words, has been relieved from further duty as a trusted employee of the city and county of Honolulu.

"John Bull," well known here—a prominent figure with the road department under its various administrations—has been removed from his position as head lama for the Fifth District. Charles Clark, a Republican party warhorse, who has been identified with the road department several times as an inspector or a lama, has been selected by Road Supervisor Charles Wilson as his right-hand man for the Fifth District. Now comes the rub.

"Charlie" Clark has his friends in the party and out of it. On the other hand, there are several members of the Board of Supervisors who are whetting up their axes and propose to put some big nicks in the Wilson slate, for the simple reason that the recently-appointed road supervisor has gone ahead and made up his appointments without even as much as asking "by your leave" of the city and county fathers.

Dave Crowningberg, an oldtime employee in the city and county road department, is said upon excellent authority to be slated for the axe.

### APPEAL IS FILED IN HABEAS CORPUS CASE

Judge Charles F. Clemons this afternoon allowed an appeal in the case of an application for habeas corpus applied for by Attorney J. Lightfoot on behalf of a Japanese named Tsuji Sukeishi.

United States Attorney Breckons bases his appeal on the following grounds: First, that the court erred in granting the writ of habeas corpus. Second, that the court erred in holding that the provisions of the act covering the facts of the case applied to alien immigrants, but not to immigrants domiciled in the United States who may temporarily have gone abroad and are returning thereto.

Third, he questions the right of the court to interfere with the decision of the immigration officer. The fourth count was that the court erred in not holding that the act of February 20, 1910, as amended by the act of March 25, 1910, applied to the immigrants.

Fred Low was arraigned this afternoon when the court continued its adjourned sitting and his plea was held over until Thursday morning at ten o'clock.

Ching Wou Nam's case was continued until Thursday also, as there was no Chinese interpreter present. Bail was fixed at \$1000 in each case.

### JAPANESE STOCKHOLDERS FORM AMERICAN COMPANY

Articles of incorporation for the American Soy Brewing Company, Limited, were filed with the Treasurer on Saturday last. While rejoicing in an American name the shareholders are all Japanese.

The capital stock of the company is \$20,000 divided up into 1,000 shares of twenty dollars each. A provision is made that the capital shall not exceed \$500,000. The officers of the company are D. Yonekura, president; M. Kawahara, vice-president; K. Iida, secretary; R. Niki, treasurer, and T. Odo, auditor. These together with T. Sumida, S. Kojima and T. Iwanaga hold all the stock in parcels of 125 shares on each of which ten per cent has been paid.

### CONGRESS OF NATIONS SEEN IN POLICE COURT

Men of five nationalities, representing the United States, Japan, Hawaii, Austria and Korea, were present in Police Judge Monarrat's courtroom this morning. They were arrested Saturday night for getting drunk in public places. They appeared before the judge somewhat sobered up today, and when asked what they did last Saturday night, answered that they had celebrated the occasion too much. The defendants were each sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 and the costs of court.

There were six other defendants, arrested on charges of assault and battery, violation of the Sabbath laws and several other charges. Most of them will be tried next Thursday morning.

### BAND CONCERT AT KAIMUKI

There will be another of those delightful band concerts at Kaimuki this evening, commencing at 7:30. The band will play at the end of the Waialae carline. These concerts are thoroughly enjoyed by the residents of that beautiful suburb, while hundreds journey out from town to listen to the music, which, from the natural surroundings, has a charm not manifest within the confines of the city.

John Awa, a prominent Kamehameha student, eighteen years old and a member of the class of 1913, died at the school hospital yesterday of tuberculosis. He is from Maui and had become a popular and efficient student. Interment will take place today at Kawaiaha cemetery.

## THE DOLL CRAZE FOR GROWNUPS



Photo by American Press Association.

### Dolls For Sale in a Fifth Avenue Dressmaking Establishment

WHAT do you think of it? Members of New York's smart set, grown women, are paying \$55 to \$100 for a doll to carry around with them to teas, dinners, operas, etc. Dolls are a glorified version of the nursery toy. She often has a face a replica of her "mother's," and her clothes also follow suit. Colwobby embroideries and lace, rare furs and brocades are none too good for these bisque children. The foremost importers of hats and gowns have them for sale and also execute orders (at imported prices) for extra trousseaux—gowns suitable for every doll's needs. The doll in the illustration is dressed in silver cloth ornamented with touches of hand embroidery and bands of sable fur.

## Latest Theater Cap



Photo by American Press Association.

NO longer is the cap the essence of modishness. The frill without a crown has taken its place. Made of gold lace, wired and trimmed with certain velvet, this is ultra smart and has the merit of being easy to make for a Christmas gift.

### What Is Being Worn

#### ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS USED ON GOWNS—CHIFFON MUCH THE VOGUE—MARABOU A POPULAR TRIMMING.

JUST at present the craze for artificial flowers has reached its height. They are worn not only on hats, but on dresses, particularly single large ones. This is usually placed at the waist line, although often two are used, one being fastened in the train.

Roses made out of ribbon are also the vogue, particularly on small toques and children's hats. Marabou still continues a very popular trimming, particularly with those people who cannot afford fur, which

has gone up so in price that it is indeed become a luxury.

While marabou comes in all colors, the brown shade is more striking used in combination with light colors.

Fur bands are very smart on velvet turbans, whether of black or color. A single rose is usually the sole trimming of these jaunty little caplike affairs.

Skirts show very little signs of becoming wider in spite of the efforts of certain Paris designers.

The vogue of chiffon cloth continues unabated, whether for waists or entire dresses. This is usually draped over a contrasting color and have ribbon or lace effects crisscrossed beneath it.

Generally speaking, the more materials are combined in a dress the smarter it is. Gold and silver tulle, black chiffon, pale blue or pale pink ribbon and roses are frequently combined in one creation, the essential

ing simply that the wearer shall look slender in the combination.

Very bright separate waists are another feature of the season. Vivid scarlets, yellows and blues are worn with black suits.

Hats make no effort to match the costumes with which they are worn.

The straight coat lines are being modified somewhat to afford a slight curve at the waist line, but the hips must be kept in as well, and this means a revival of tight lacing.

### Handsome Lace Gown



THIS beautiful creation is of fine yellow lace made up over white crepe de chine and trimmed with the deep shade of royal blue now so much the style. The flower like ruche at the waist is made of deep yellow moire, with a center of blue velvet.

### HOUSEHOLDERS BEING WARNED OF FRUIT FLY

The board of health inspectors are gradually getting into the work of nailing down the festive fruit fly and curtailing her frolics. It is too early as yet to see much result from it but at the same time it is felt by the board that the results will be good.

The following notices are being sent around to each of the householders. They are being printed in English, Chinese and Japanese.

"For the purpose of destroying the Mediterranean fruit fly, a new fruit pest which has made its appearance on the island and which causes all fruit to drop from the trees, the board

of health requests the householders and those having fruit trees to gather up all fallen and worthless fruit daily and put the same into either the small buckets or garbage cans. This fruit contains the maggot which produces the fly and by disposing of all fallen and infested fruits, the pest will be prevented from developing and destroying other fruit crops in the future. You will therefore please instruct your yardboy to attend to this matter which means much towards sanitation and eradication of this pest."

There was a meeting of the board of commissioners of agriculture and forestry at half past one o'clock this afternoon.

### SURVEY OF PUNCHBOWL LANDS IS STARTED

The survey work in connection with the Punchbowl lands is being pushed ahead rapidly. This morning Surveyor Wall and his party started in to run the preliminary lines for the new streets.

The work will take some time as there is quite a lot to be done and the character of the country does not make it easy for the men to work.

The matter of getting out the preference rights is also being pushed ahead and it should not be long now before some commencement is made of the lucky ones.



WARTIME PHOTOGRAPH OF HARPERS FERRY, SHOWING BRIDGE DESTROYED DURING HOSTILE OPERATIONS.

should not underrate 1861. To those on the inside the labor was as arduous and the anxiety perhaps as great as in the later years of actual conflict. The great battles were but the visible manifestation of the forces evoked in 1861. There was laid the groundwork for Vicksburg and Gettysburg, for Antietam and the Wilderness, for Atlanta and Appomattox. Then were sown the dragon's teeth that sprang up in millions of armed men.

### Small Naval Engagements.

Yet 1861 saw actual fighting, and the week ending June 10 chronicled the first battle of the war between organized land troops. Up to this time there had been naval bombardments and skirmishes between the land forces, but no battle worthy of the name. Outside of this one engagement—the battle of Big Bethel—there were no events of particular importance during the week. On June 4 the United States steamer *Susquehanna* arrived from abroad to serve in the war. On June 5 the *Harriet Lane* engaged a battery at Big Point, opposite Newport News. The vessel had but one gun that would reach the fort, while she was hit several times. On June 7 the forces under General Patterson resumed their march from Chambersburg toward Harpers Ferry, and fresh troops from Washington also started toward the same objective. On June 8 the people of Tennessee ratified the secession ordinance. On June 9 a war balloon, then a new thing in America, was inflated at Washington. On the same day word came that Fort Pickens was finally out of danger. This fort was threatened at the same time as Sumter, and Lincoln started a movement for its relief even before he did that for the succor of Major Anderson and

command was fired on from ambush, one man being killed and several wounded. The fire was returned and the regiment literally took to the woods on the other side of the road. Colonel Duryea from in front, hearing the firing, countermanded his regiment only to discover that two Union troops by mistake had fired on each other. Colonel Bendix, arriving ahead of Colonel Townsend, had concealed himself in the woods. When the other appeared Bendix, believing Townsend's troops to be the enemy, had ordered an attack. This unfortunate blunder not only resulted in the killing and wounding of several Union soldiers in both regiments, but warned the Confederates at Little Bethel, who beat a hasty retreat and joined the other force at Big Bethel. Thus the federals were compelled to attack an army twice the size of that originally contemplated and to do so by daylight with the foe alert and prepared.

At Big Bethel the Confederates were found entrenched with a stream and morass in their front. At about 10 o'clock in the morning of June 10 General Pierce opened the battle. For nearly two hours and a half an incessant fire was kept up on both sides. The Union troops made several attempts to charge, but were unsuccessful owing to the morass. Nevertheless, it was claimed by the Union men that they were gradually gaining ground when the order was suddenly and unexpectedly given to retreat.

Lieutenant Colonel John T. Greble, ordnance officer at Fortress Monroe, had charge of two howitzers, and in the retreat held off the Confederates and probably saved the Union army. Greble was a West Point man, who had been an assistant professor of